

경동맥 스텐트의 조기결과

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= Abstract =

Early Results of Carotid Artery Stenting

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Background : Surgical endarterectomy has been known to be the standard treatment modality in management of carotid stenosis. However, endarterectomy has several limitations in high-risk patients, particularly with coronary artery disease. Percutaneous angioplasty and stenting have the potential to be less traumatic and safer, they may overcome the limitations of surgery. Early results of carotid stenting and its safety and feasibility were analysed.

Method : Twenty two carotid arteries from 16 patients with significant stenosis(% diameter stenosis 60%) in both symptomatic and asymptomatic patients were stented. Of the 14 patients(19 arteries) with atherosclerosis, ten patients represented which a high-risk subset with old myocardial infarction, previous coronary artery bypass graft, previous ipsilateral carotid endarterectomy, and coronary artery stenosis, and Takayasu's arteritis in 2 patients(3 arteries). Target vessels were in internal carotid arteries in 17, external in 1, and common carotid in 4. Among the 22 stents, vascular Wallstents(Schneider Co Ltd) were inserted in 19, biliary Palmaz stents(Jonhson and Johnson) in 2, and coronary Microstent (AVE) stent in 1.

Results :

1) Angiographic and procedural success rates were 100%, and there were no acute or subacute stent thrombosis.

2) Immediately after initial stenting mean percent diameter stenosis was reduced from $72 \pm 11\%$ to $7 \pm 16\%$, and minimal luminal diameter was increased from $1.6 \pm 1.1\text{mm}$ to $4.8 \pm 1.8\text{mm}$ corresponding to an acute gain of 3.3mm.

3) Simultaneous bilateral carotid stentings in 5 patients and combined stentings for coronary and carotid arteries in 5 patients were performed. Carotid stentings were performed in 3 patients with total obstruction of contralateral carotid arteries.

4) There were no major strokes or myocardial infarctions during the procedures. There were 4 patients with contralateral total obstructions or bilateral stenosis of carotid arteries who had generalized

seizures during balloon inflation; they were immediately resolved without sequelae. One patient who underwent carotid endarterectomy died 3 days after stenting from intracranial hemorrhage due to uncontrolled hypertension.

Conclusions : Percutaneous carotid angioplasty with stenting is a safe and feasible procedure. It is associated with high immediate success rates and relatively low complications in the management of carotid artery stenosis. This interventional measure is especially recommended in combined high risk patients such as coronary artery disease and other comorbid diseases. Larger population study and follow-up data are warranted.

KEY WORDS : Carotid stenting · Carotid endarterectomy.

서 론

가

가

가

5-8).

50

20 30%가

(189)

30

2.4%

6

2 5% 1,2).

4

North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial(NASCET) Asymptomatic Carotid Atherosclerosis Study(ACAS)

가 9).

가

가

3,4).

가

가

대상 및 방법

1. 대 상

1996 6 1997 10

(4 vessel angiography) (,

) electronic caliper

60%

6%

가

(perioperative state)

가

18%

SPCET

(reserve capacity)

2. 방 법

1) 관동맥 및 경동맥 조영술

Seldinger sheath

, 2,000 heparin

sheath 5 French(F)

(Judkins)

5 F pigtail

(Left Anterior Oblique, LAO),

60 ° Digital Subtraction An -

giography(DSA)

5 F Newton

headhunter

on - line Quantatative Computer - assisted Analysis

(QCA)

2) 경동맥 풍선성형술 및 스텐트 삽입술

2 aspirin 100 200mg

qd ticlopidine 250mg bid

sheath 5,000

heparin , 6 F temporary transve -

nous pacing

back - up

Activate clotting time(ACT) 250 300

. 5 F Head -

hunter (Meditech, Watertown, MA)

0.035 inch

Terumo

Terumo 0.035 inch "Stiff " extra -

support (Cook Inc., Bloomington, IN)

sheath

7 8 F 80 100cm long sheath

2cm

(reference vessel)

on - line system

0.014 inch Traverse

4.0cm, 20mm

non - compliant (NC Cobra [SciMed,

Maple Grove, MN])

4 6 15 30

0.018 inch Roadrunner (Cook inc.,

Bloomington, IN)

(predilation)

self - expandable Wallstent

(Medivent, Lausanne)

slotted

tube Palmaz (Johnson & Johnson In -

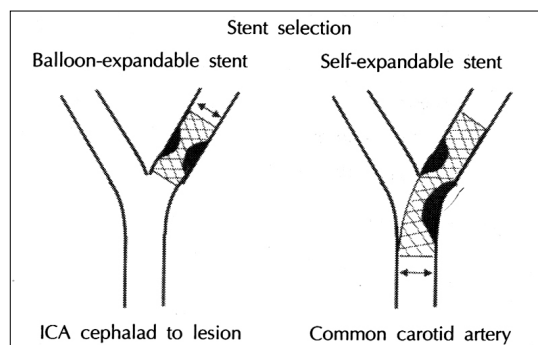


Fig. 1. Schnmatics of stent selection and method of carotid stenting.

terventional Systems, Warren, NJ) coil wire
Microstent (Applied Vascular
Engineering, Santa Rosa, CA)

가
(Table 2).

Fig. 1 , self
expandable ,
.

가
10 (62.9%) 9 (560.3%),
가 5 (33.3%)
(Table 3).

8

3

2. 혈관 조영 결과

22

Table 2. Presenting symptoms on carotid stenting

	No. of patients
Headache	5
Hemiplegia	2
Blindness*	2
Chest pain	5
Claudication	5
None	1

*The one had intermittent left blindness, and the other had left quadranopsia

Table 3. Combined coronary or extracarotid vascular diseases

	No. of patients
Coronary	10
Extracarotid peripheral	9
Coronary & extracarotid peripheral	5

Table 4. Target vessels for stenting

Target vessel	No.
Left carotid artery	
Common	2
Internal	9
External	1
Right carotid artery	
Common	2
Internal	8
External	0

Table 5. Types of deployed stents

Type of stent	Cases
Wallstent, vascular	19
Palmaz, biliary	2
Microstent	1

결 과

1. 임상적 특징

16 (22)
(Table 1). 56.1 ± 15.8 (19

72) Takayasu's arteritis
2 (23.5)

54 72 (62.5 ± 6.7)

(quadrantopsia)

가 9 56.0%

1

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of patients

	No. of patients	(No. of Lesions)
Male : Female	13 : 3	(18 : 4)
Diagnosis Atherosclerosis	14	(19)
Takayasu's arteritis	2	(3)
Prior MI	2	(2)
Hypertension	10	
Diabetes	6	
Smoker	12	
Dyslipidemia	6	
History of CVA	7	
Previous carotid endarterectomy	1	

(internal Microstent 가 1 (Table 5).
 carotid artery) 17 가 , (co - 72 ± 11%
 mmon carotid artery) 4 7 ± 16% (Fig. 2), (Mi -
 Takayasu's arteritis가 3 (Table 4). nimal Luminal Diameter, MLD) 1.6 ± 1.1mm
 self - expandable Wallstent 4.8 ± 1.8mm 가 3.3mm acute gain
 가 19 가 Palmaz (Table 6).

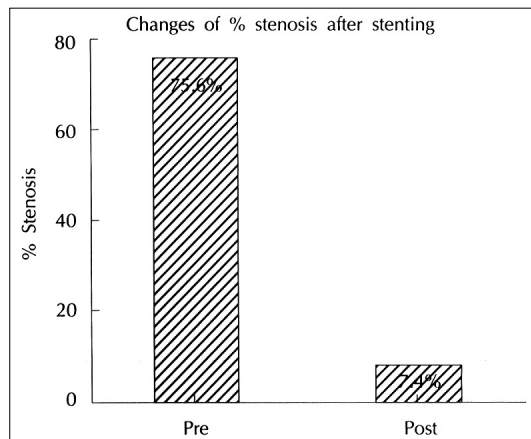


Fig. 2. Changes of carotid artery luminal stenosis after stenting.

8
 3 5 (10)

Table 6. Angiographic data before & after stenting

	Before stenting	After stenting	
% stenosis	72.3 ± 11.4	6.9 ± 16.5	65.4 ± 22.5
MLD*(mm)	1.6 ± 1.1	4.9 ± 1.6	3.3 ± 1.6

*Minimal luminal diameter

Table 7. Bilateral carotid & combined extracarotid stenting

	No. of patients
Bilateral carotid stenting	5
Carotid & coronary stenting	5
Carotid, coronary & peripheral stenting	3

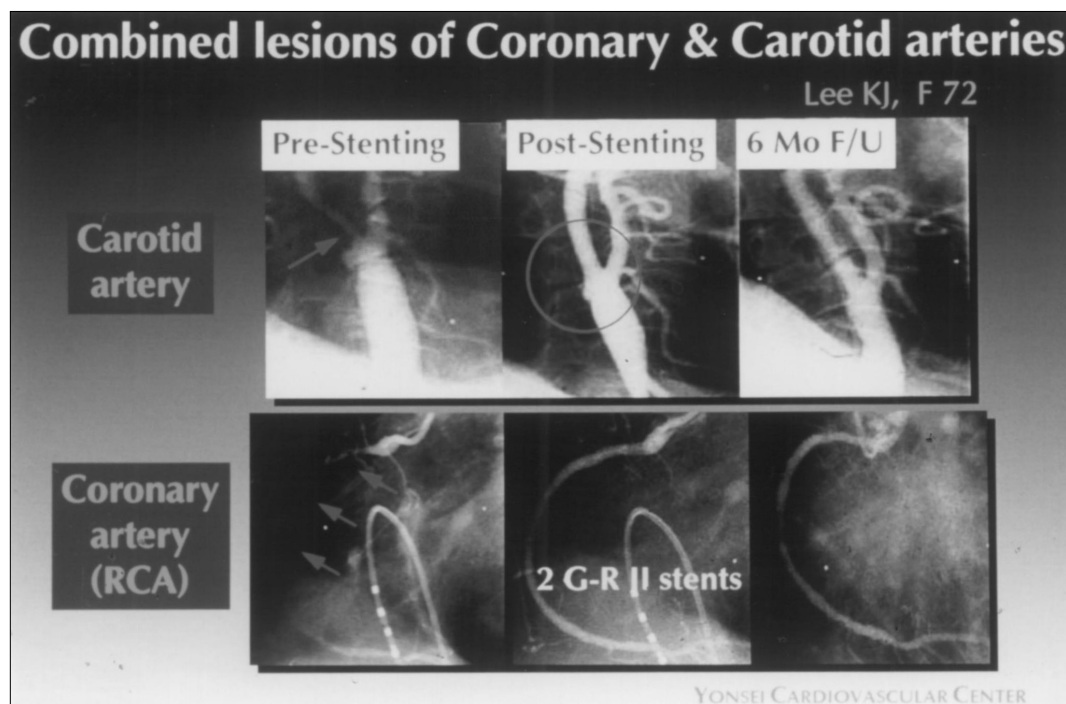


Fig. 3. A case(72 female) with total occlusion of right coronary artery and 80% long stenosis of right internal carotid artery. Wide open internal carotid and coronary artery after stenting and 6 months follow-up. Vascular Wall stent at carotid and two 3.0 × 40mm GR at coronary artery were inserted. There were about 20% in carotid and 50% residual stenosis in coronart artery.

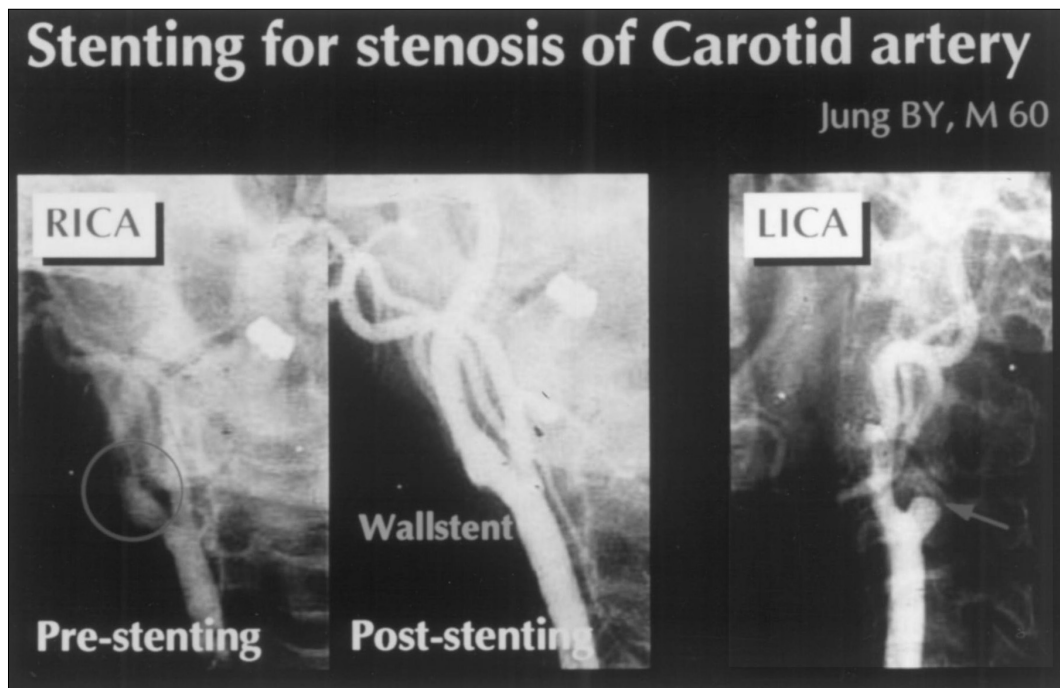


Fig. 4. A case (60 male) with total occlusion of left internal carotid(LICA) and 80% stenosis of right internal carotid artery(RICA). A vascular Wall stent was inserted at internal to common carotid artery. There was residual ulcer seen at origin of internal carotid artery.

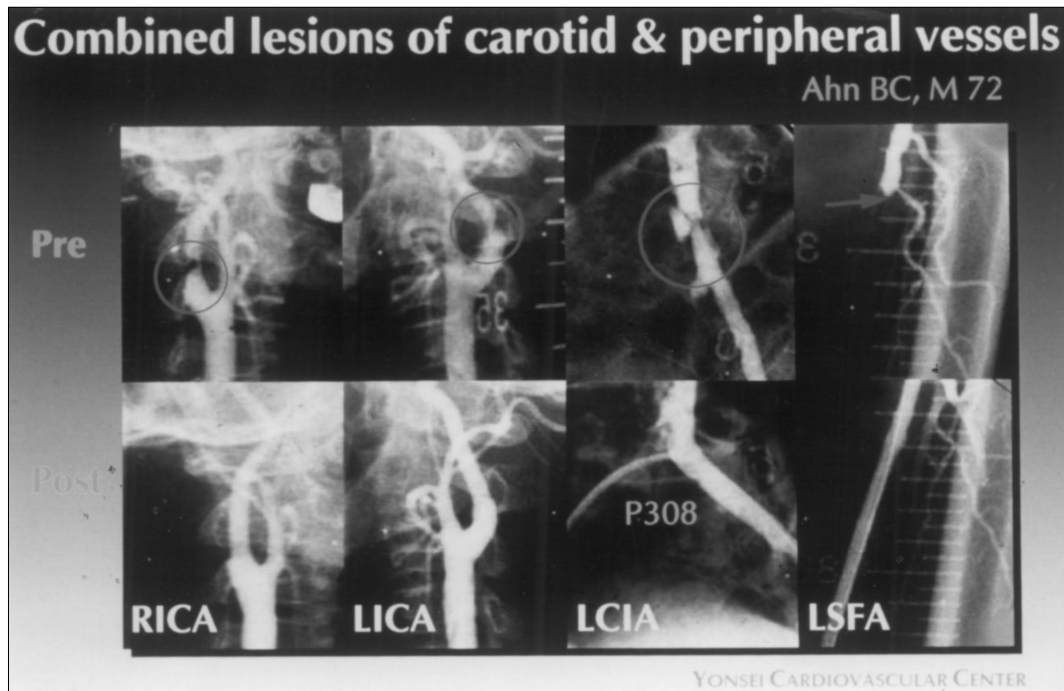


Fig. 5. A case (72 male) with both internal carotid artery and peripheral artery was involved. Vascular wall stenting at both carotid arteries and Palmaz 308 stent at left common iliac artery(LCIA) and vascular wall stent at left superficial femoral artery(LSFA) were implanted.

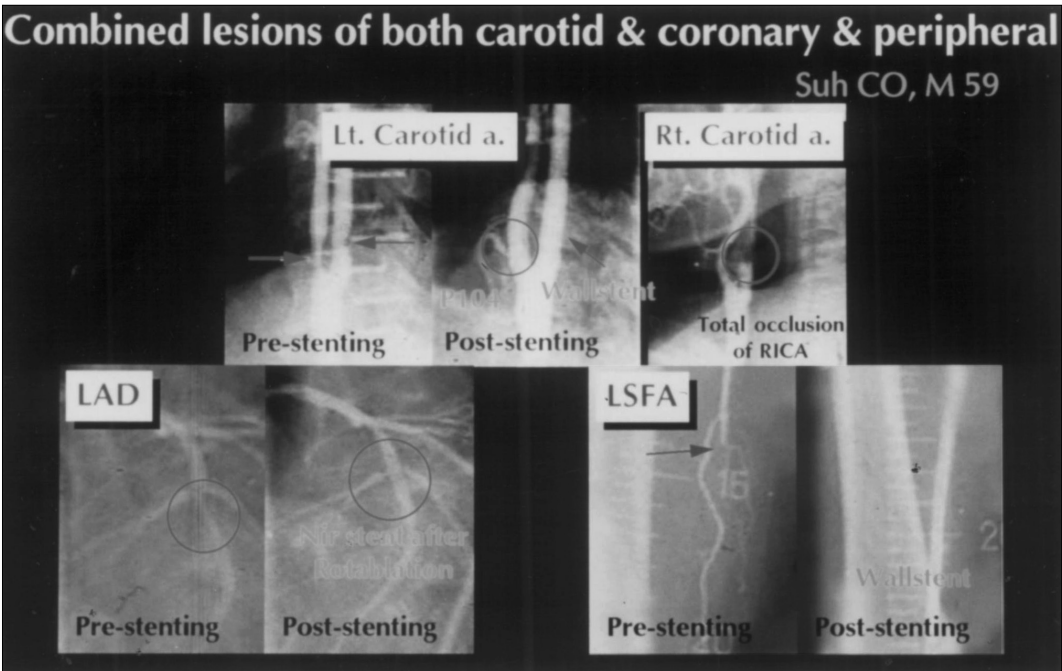


Fig. 6. A case(59 male) with combined lesion in carotid, coronary and peripheral artery. Total occlusion of right internal carotid artery and severe narrowing at bifurcation of left carotid artery. A Palmaz 104 at left external carotid artery and vascular wall stent at internal to common carotid artery were inserted. A NIR stent at left anterior coronary artery(LAD) and a vascular wall stent at left superficial femoral artery(LSFA) were implanted at same time.

Table 8. Clinical events

	No. of patient(s)
Stroke	0
Intraprocedural seizure	4
Cranial nerve palsy	0
Myocardial infarction	0
Death	1

deflation
가
3 (Wallstent
13)
고 찰

3
가 5 (Table 7,
Fig. 3 - 6).
NASCET ACAS
3,4)
aspirin

3. 합병증
clinical event Table 8
30 2 6%
0.4 3%
4

1980

가 , 3

가 , 가 , 15 30

9,10) ,

Yadav 가 7.6 27% , 5 15%

9) . 30 () 7.9% NASCET ACAS 5.8% 2.3% 가 9,11,12) .

Palmaz - Schatz 3.5mm 5% 4mm 13,14) . Yadav 5.0mm 6 가 가 4.9% 4.9mm design

18% 10 (1) 5 . 10 1 가 3 (13)

가 elasticity self - expanding 가 , 가 Marthur slotted tube Palmaz collapse , 15) . Wallstent self - expandable , 22 19 (86.3%) Wallstent 가 16 (22) perfusion balloon

(alter - native treatment)

가 , data 가

2) $72 \pm 11\%$ 1.6

$\pm 1.1\text{mm}$ $4.8 \pm 1.8\text{mm}$ 가 3.3mm

acute gain

3) 가 5 , 가 3 5

(18)

4) ,

protocol 8 4

team approach가 1 3 (13

)

결 론 :

요 약

연구배경 :

가

References

대상 및 방법 :

60%

16 (13 , 22)

Takayasu's arteritis 2 (3)

14 (19)

10

17 , Wallstent가 19

가 , Palmaz 2 Micarostent

1

결 과 :

1) 22

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